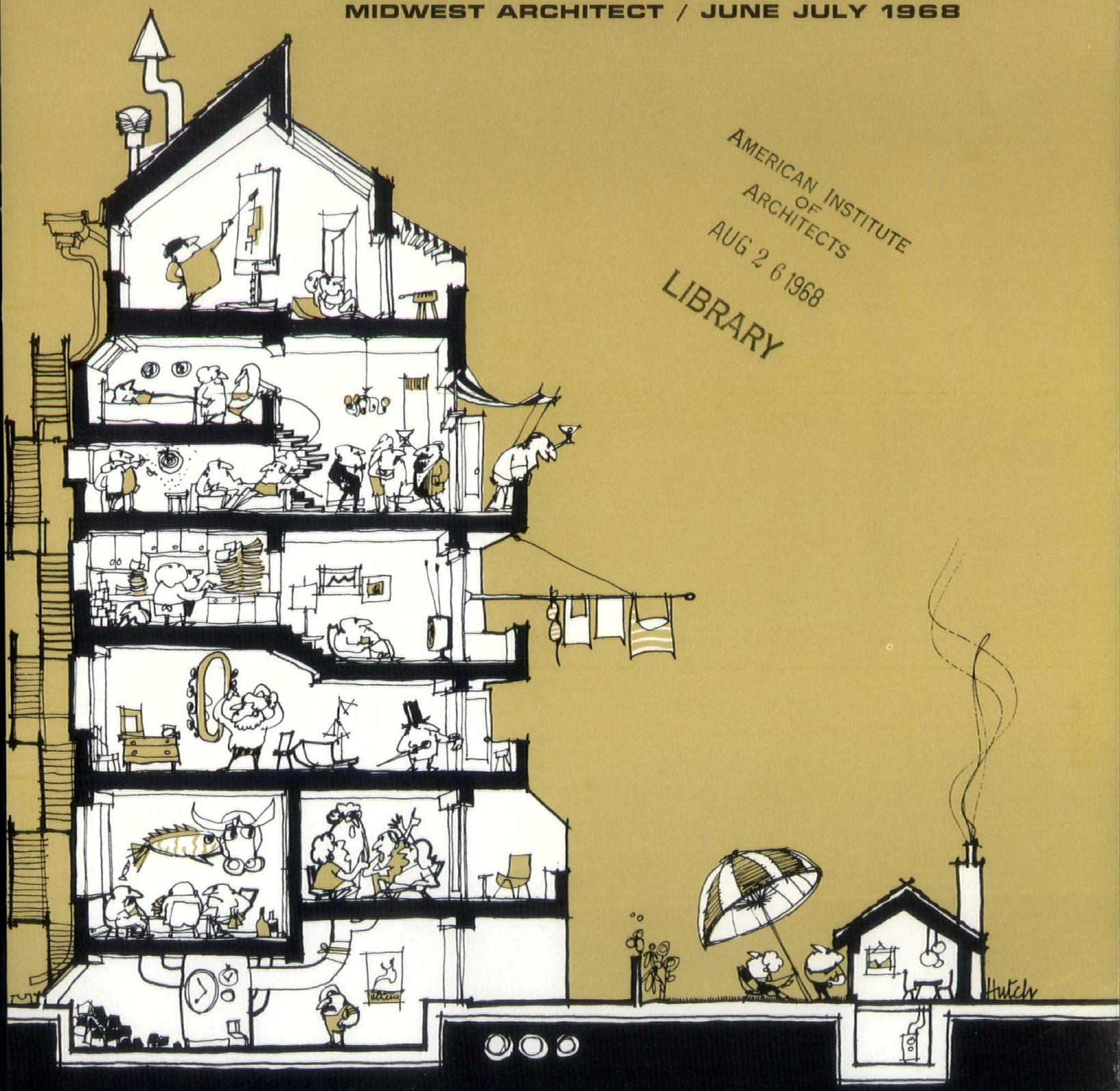
SKYLINES

MIDWEST ARCHITECT / JUNE JULY 1968

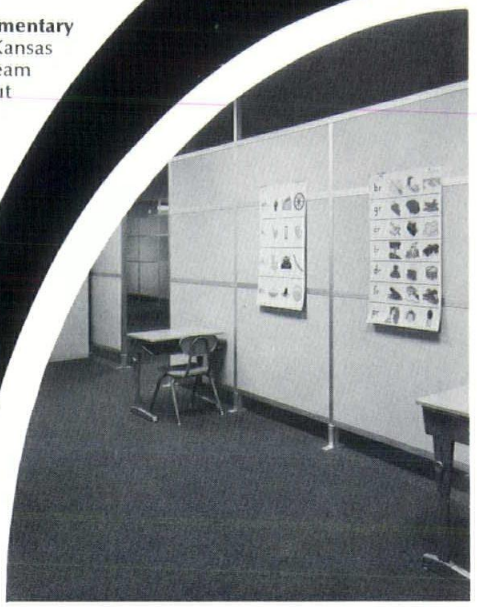


AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
AUG 26 1968
LIBRARY

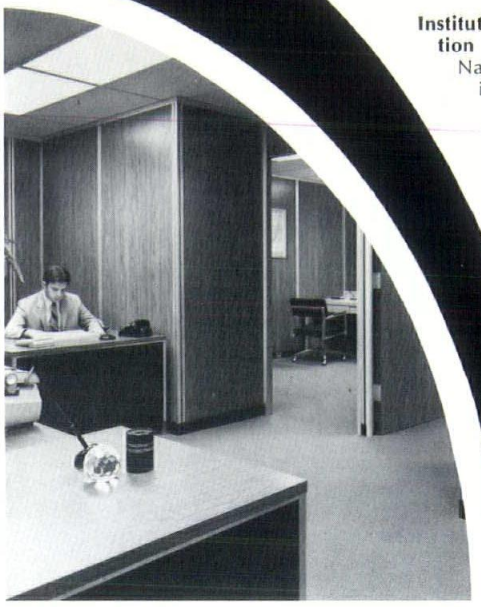
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCES

MODERN INTERIOR PARTITION IDEAS

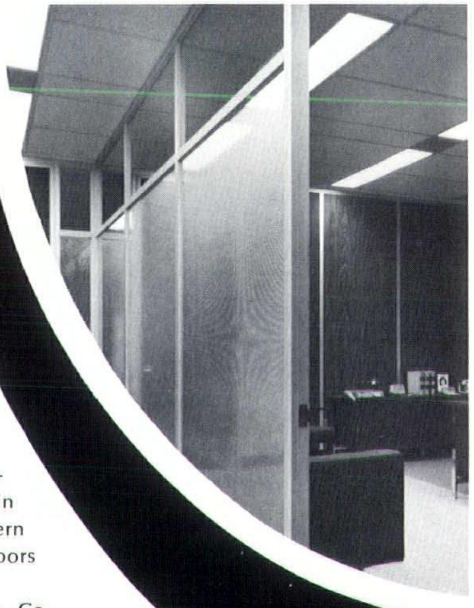
Chester A. Franklin Elementary School, 35th & Wayne, Kansas City—a pilot project of "Team Teaching" classroom layout with open style partitions of colorful steel panels and continuous functional tackboard; framing is anodized aluminum.
Swanson Brey Architects & Associates, *Architects*
J. E. Dunn Construction Co., *General Contractors*



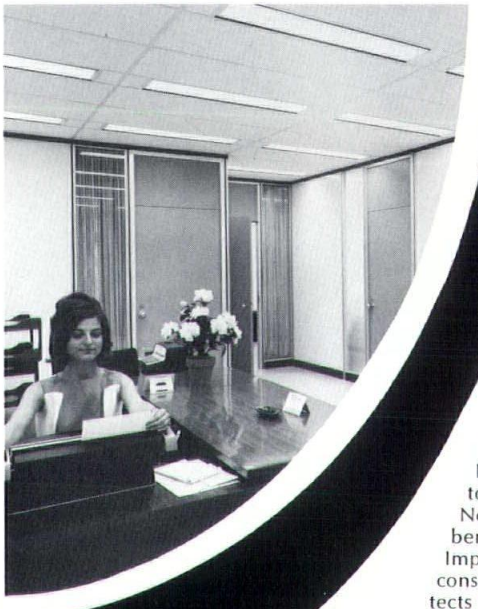
Institutional Agencies Corporation general offices in the National Fidelity Life Building, modernized with the new Vinyl-clad Masonite hardboard in rich wood panel design; special full-height matching doors add decorator touch.



GLEN O'BRIEN



Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City — new offices in TenMain Center — a pilot installation of Glen O'Brien's new 275 Partitioning System of Vinyl-clad Masonite woodgrain hardboard, providing excellent sound control in movable partitions; modern full-height matching doors used throughout.
Winn-Senter Construction Co., *General Contractors*



Missouri State Office Building in Kansas City features over 7,000 lineal feet of customized "Feature Post" partitions
Project of: the Board of Public Buildings of Missouri, Gov. Warren E. Hearnes, Chairman; Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, Sec'y.; Atty. Gen'l. Norman H. Anderson, Member.
Implemented in design and construction with the architects by: the Division of Planning and Construction, John D. Paulus, Jr., A.I.A., director
Architects: Kivett & Myers
General Contractor: Sharp Bros. Contracting Co.

Partitioning systems designed and manufactured in Kansas City by Glen O'Brien Movable Partition Company are now sold through dealers in principal cities of the U. S. Available in a full range of styles, materials and decorator colors, O'Brien partitions provide modern efficiency to any commercial interior space layout. Your inquiry is invited.

MOVABLE PARTITIONS ARE OUR ONLY BUSINESS

GLEN O'BRIEN
®
"QUICK-CHANGE" PARTITIONS

YOUR ASSURANCE OF SPECIALIZED SERVICE

SKYLINES MIDWEST ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED BY THE
KANSAS CITY CHAPTER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

VOLUME 18 / NUMBER 4 / JUNE JULY 1968

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:
William M. Conrad, President
Robert J. Koppes, Vice President
Joseph B. Shaughnessy, Jr., Secretary
Dean W. Graves, Treasurer

SKYLINES EDITORIAL BOARD:
George W. Lund, Chairman
Jack L. Bloom, June July Feature Editor
John Huffman
William P. Midgley
Kenneth G. Wilson
James R. Baker, Circulation

EXECUTIVE OFFICE STAFF:
John Lee Smith, Executive Secretary
Richard Willhardt, Assistant Executive Secretary
Barbara Vaught, Chapter Office Administrator
Austin Harmon, Managing Editor, SKYLINES

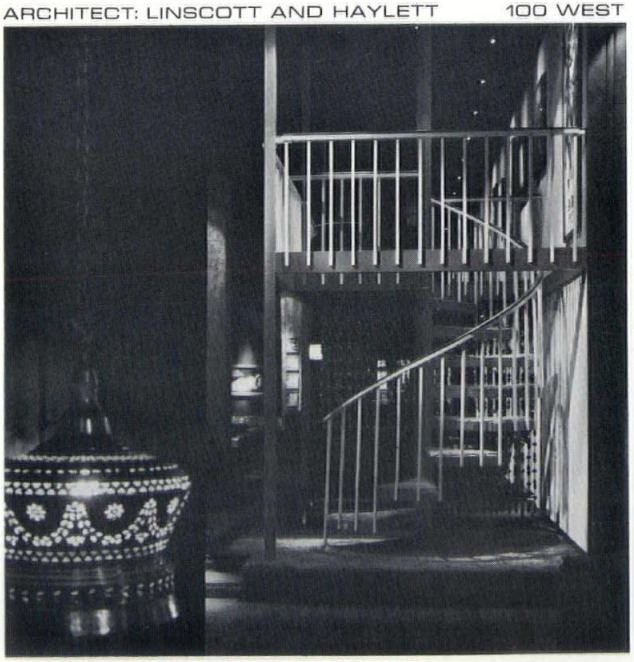
DIRECTORS:
C. James Balderson, 1966-1969
Clarence F. Watson, 1967-1970
David M. Brey, 1968-1971
J. David Miller, Ex Officio

COVER: Stuart Hutchison

SKYLINES is the official publication of, and is published bi-monthly by the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at 800 West 47th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64112. Telephone (816) Plaza 3-8567. Subscriptions for A.I.A. members are included with A.I.A. memberships. Subscriptions for non-members, $3.00 per year; $8.00 for three years. Single copies 50c, special roster Directory Issue $1.50.

Opinions expressed herein are those of the editor or contributors and the appearance of products or services, names or pictures in either advertising or editorial copy does not necessarily constitute endorsement of the product by the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Advertising in SKYLINES is subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Copyright 1968, Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

ARCHITECT: LINSCOTT AND HAYLETT 100 WEST



ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY
PAUL S. KIVETT
WILLOW 2-5146 / 1507 MEWS DRIVE
KANSAS CITY / MISSOURI 64131

2 GREAT PAINTS



GREAT WESTERN
Founded in 1907 and an original "Colorizer" Associate. Great Western Paints are sold throughout the 50 states.

MORRIS
Founded in 1910. Specialists in technical coatings and industrial finishes. Over 300 dealers in the middle west.

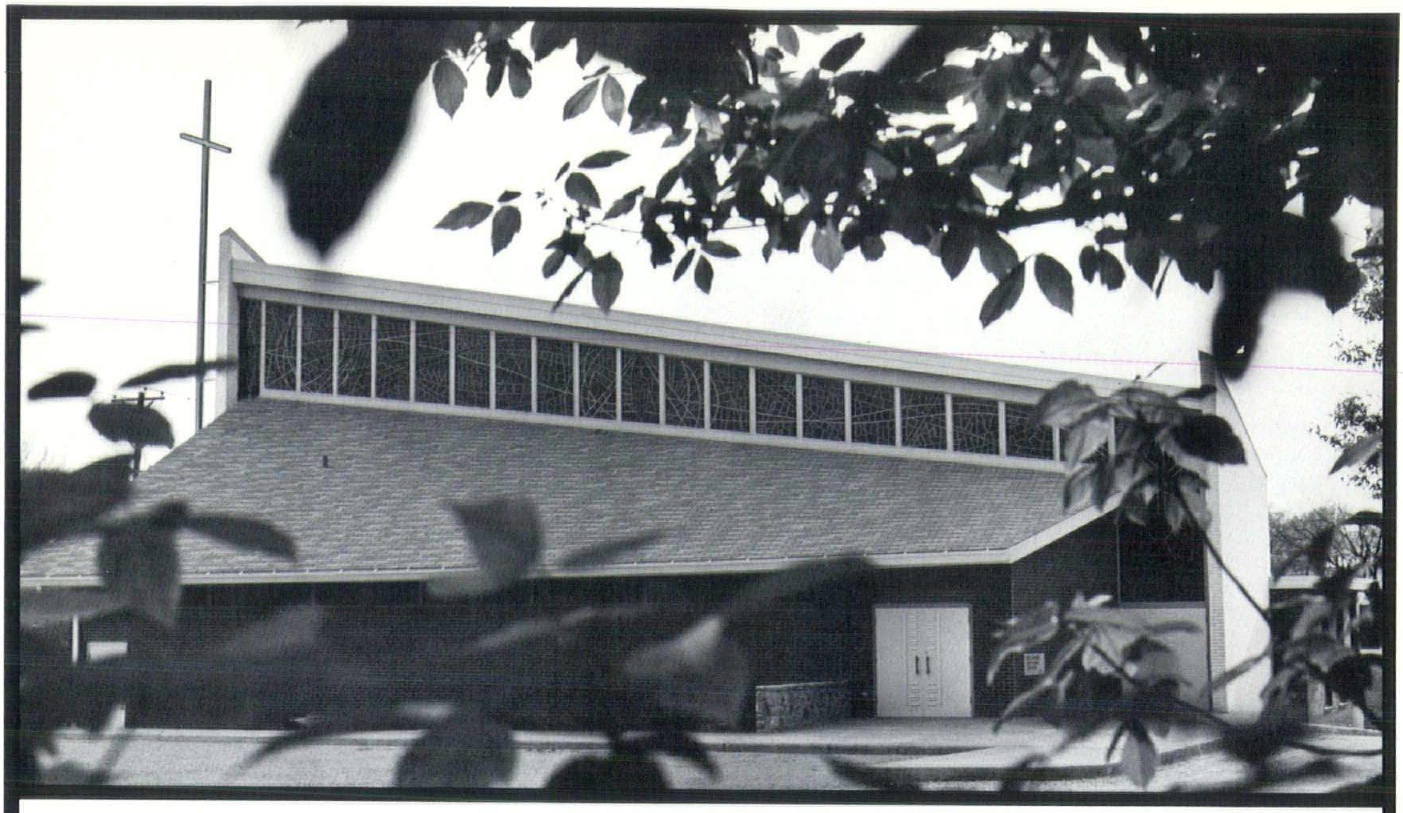
Two modern factories now combine to give you increased production, faster service and lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.

WE EXIST TO SERVE YOU!

PROTECTIVE COATINGS Complete paint specifications including Epoxies, Urethanes, Seamless Floor Covering, Industrial Coatings.
COLOR ALBUMS Widest color selection, anywhere. 3 complete lines—Colorizer, Colorama, and Decorator.
VINYL WALLCOVERINGS Sanitas—Wallclad—Cohyde—Suwide. Complete stocks in 3 warehouses.

WAREHOUSES AND SALES OFFICES IN

ST. LOUIS	KANSAS CITY	FORT SMITH
1823 Washington	1207 W. 11th	515 Rogers
(314) Central 1-0865	(816) BA 1-1322	(501) SU 3-1118
OMAHA	**KANSAS CITY**	**CHICAGO**
27th & Douglas	3308 Troost	3209 W. 111th
(402) 345-3536	(816) LO 1-5693	(312) 445-5544



CITY BLOCK pre-shrunk masonry units were specified in St. James Lutheran Church, Kansas City, Missouri.

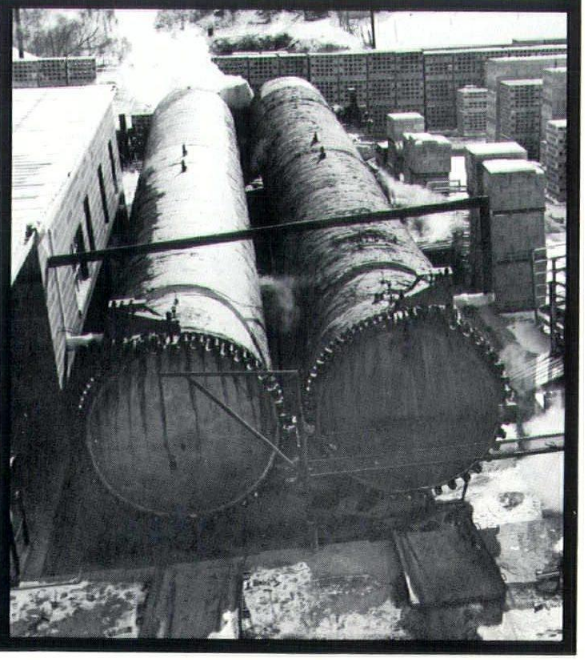
Architect: William M. Conrad and Associates; General Contractor: C. A. Kelly
Masonry Contractor: David Brothers Masonry & Construction Company

CITY BLOCK'S PRE-SHRUNK MASONRY UNITS ELIMINATE "AFTER BUILDING" SHRINKAGE!

High pressure steam cured for eight hours, CITY BLOCK'S pre-shrunk masonry units have a maximum moisture content of 30% with maximum linear shrinkage .030. These are specifications you can count on . . . and the blocks can be delivered in one day's time! CITY BLOCK'S remarkable new 80 foot long dual high pressure steam curing vessels cure blocks at a temperature of 360° F under pressure of 150 lbs. P. S. I. for consistent product uniformity and building reliability.

For more information contact
CITY BLOCK AND PRODUCTS COMPANY
1212 West 24 Highway
Independence
Missouri 64050
Telephone (816) Clifton 2-8760

CITY BLOCK AND PRODUCTS COMPANY



ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS RECEIVE MASONRY ADVANCEMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Architectural students Mark N. Oldham of Columbia, Missouri, and Edwin F. Jarboe of Kansas City, were awarded the 1968 Masonry Advancement Scholarships presented at Kansas University this spring. The students received the $250-awards at the Architectural Awards Banquet held in the Student Union of the university.

The scholarships were presented by Mr. Frank Smith, Vice-President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, and Mr. Don Wilkerson, Director of Masonry for the Builders' Association of Kansas City.

For Mark Oldham, who will be a senior this fall, the award was his second Masonry Advancement Scholarship. He received a $500 award for 1967. Edwin Jarboe will be a freshman in the architectural program at Kansas University this fall.

The scholarship program is a memorial to Leslie B. Simpson, an architect in Kansas City more than 50 years. Mr. Simpson, who died in 1961, designed many Kansas City buildings, including the Jackson County Courthouse, the World War II Memorial building and St. Luke's hospital.

Sponsors of the scholarship are the Builders' Association of Kansas City, and Bricklayers Locals No. 18 of Kansas; No. 4 of Kansas City; No. 24 of Sedalia; No. 17 of Columbia, and No. 2 of Rolla. Preference is given to the sons and daughters of construction tradesmen. Mark and Edwin are the sons of carpenters. Both students work with their fathers during the summers to earn funds for school.



Congratulations are received by Mark Oldham, center, senior architectural student at Kansas University, upon being awarded a Masonry Advancement Scholarship. Presenting the scholarship were Mr. Frank Smith, right, and Mr. Don Wilkerson. A scholarship also was received by Edwin F. Jarboe of Kansas City.

PCI CERTIFIED PLANT

SPECIFY "PCI CERTIFIED"— A NEW SYMBOL OF QUALITY IN PRESTRESSED CONCRETE!

This symbol, displayed by a producer of prestressed or precast concrete used in structural applications, tells you that his plant has demonstrated the capability to produce quality products in accordance with the prescribed PCI Plant Certification requirements.

These requirements are based on the PCI Manual for Quality Control.

Under the program, a certified plant is subjected to 3 inspections by a nationally recognized, independent consulting engineering firm during the course of each year the symbol is retained.

Membership in the Prestressed Concrete Institute is not a prerequisite since any U. S. producer can participate in the program.

Administration of the PCI Plant Certification program is in the hands of a specially qualified PCI Committee working under the direction and supervision of the Institute's Board of Directors.

The PCI Plant Certification program is additional evidence of this industry's characteristic devotion to quality.

Wilson CONCRETE

Plants in:

Red Oak
Omaha
Kansas City
Grand Island
Sioux City
Washington
St. Louis



Jack L. Bloom AIA
Feature Editor
Multi-Family Residences Issue

AN EDITORIAL COMMENT:

THE MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCE IN THE KANSAS CITY AREA

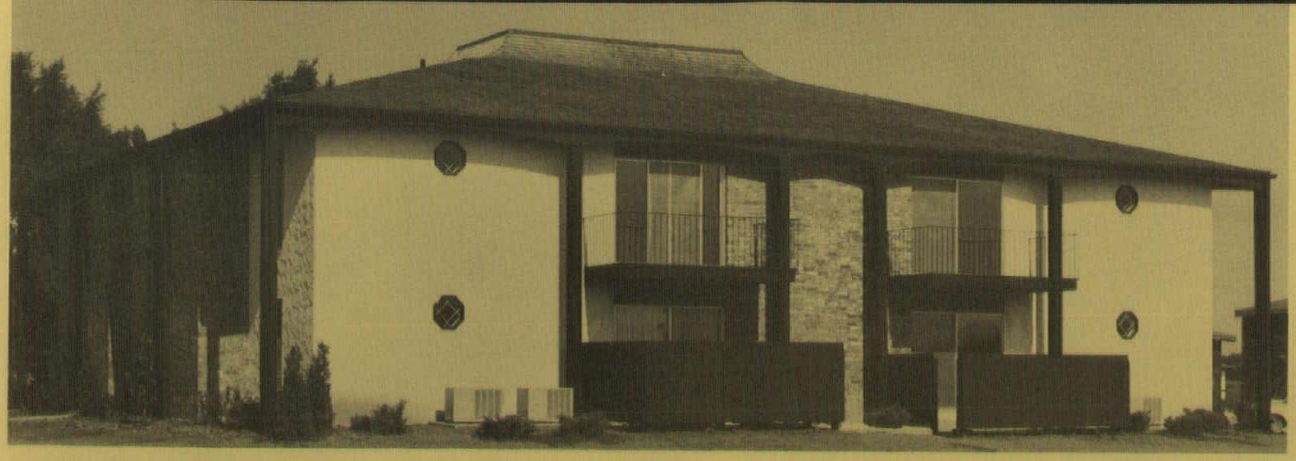
There is a growing interest among Architects to create the more densely planned type of residential multi-family complex. These projects become small communities in themselves and include facilities for sports and recreation, with shopping and service stores close at hand. The obvious reason for this approach is that there exists an ever growing scarcity of land and ever increasing land costs. However, as Architects, we hope we are combining these facts with an awareness of the importance of designing the spaces between the buildings. Often, in urban renewal projects and large private multi-family complexes, the one missing link between a successful overall plan and an unsuccessful solution is the lack of exterior composition. We are pleased to report that the FHA in Washington is taking a very flexible approach to their new land planning standards and are increasing their encouragement for good residential design.

Arthur H. Keyes, Jr., in a recent article in ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, cites "it is interesting to note in considering the great outdoor spaces in history, that the shape of the space itself—its urban quality, scale and means of entrance and exit —all assume greater importance in setting character than the style of the enclosing architecture."

The projects on the following pages were chosen for their different approaches—different because each project had different problems to overcome. Difficult sites, the handling of automobiles, public circulation and most important—cost—dictated the end result. However, each Architect has tried to meet these problems and arrive at the best solution with the limits set upon him.

All of these units are successful in that they create prestige for both the tenant and owner and tend to raise the general tone of their particular neighborhood.

Jack L. Bloom





PROJECT:
Barcelona Apartments, 67th and Bluejacket, Shawnee, Kansas

ARCHITECT:
Donald W. Osbourn

OWNER-DEVELOPER:
The James Bynan Co., Merriam, Kansas

REQUIREMENTS:
The program was to develop approximately 15 acres of virgin land with multi-family housing, consisting of one and two bedroom apartments. The number of two bedroom units is approximately twice the number of one bedroom units. The majority of the two bedroom units contain two baths. Density requirements of the development are two thousand square feet per unit and parking facilities two spaces for each unit. Additional facilities include indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a clubhouse, tennis courts and miscellaneous recreational facilities. The program is directed toward the low to middle rental range and is to be developed in three phases.

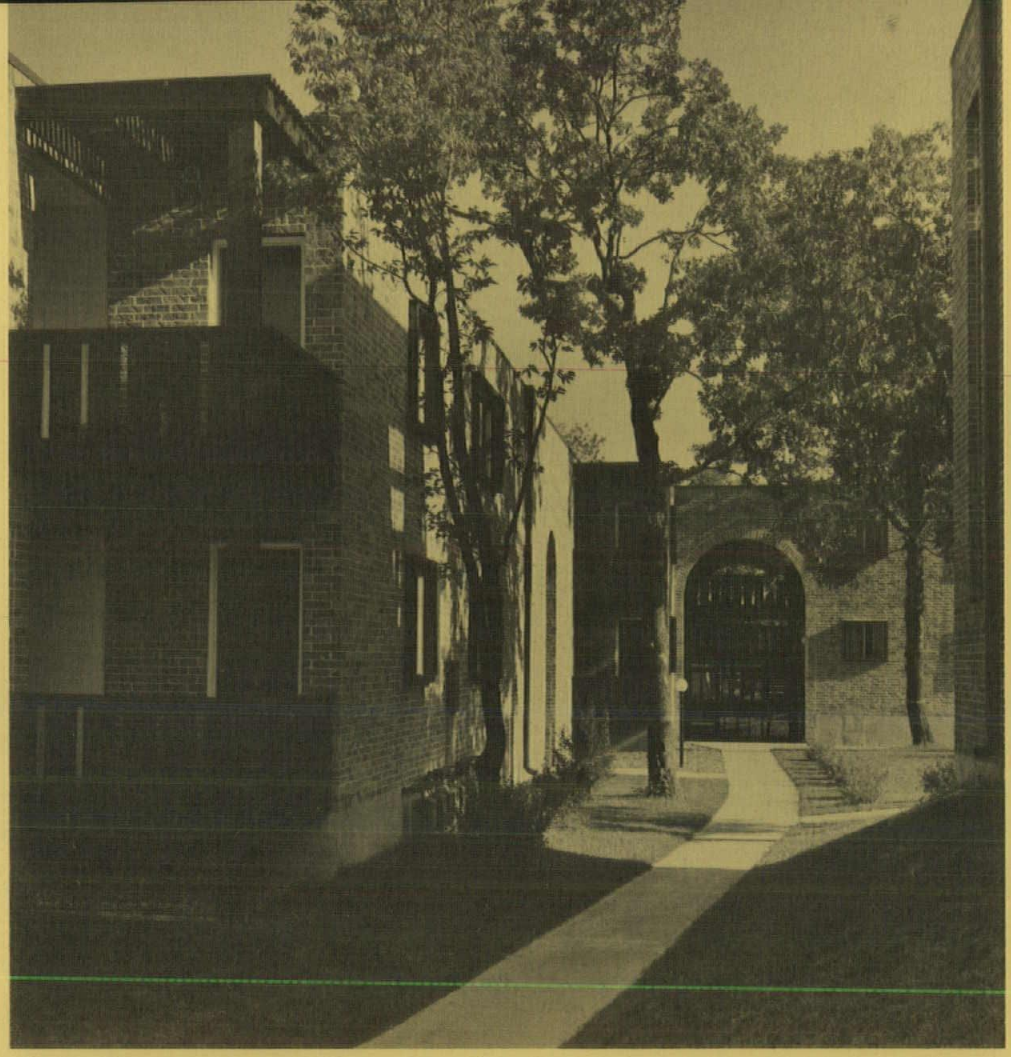


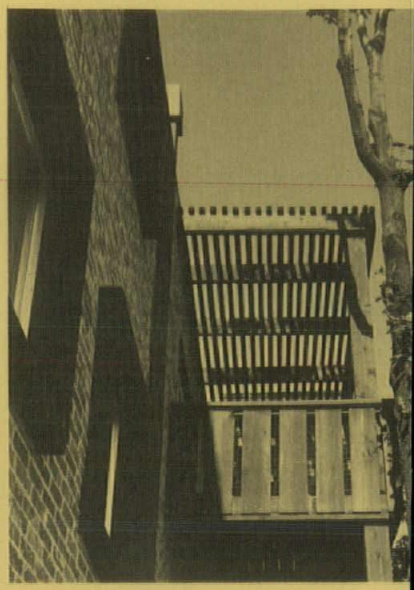
SITE:
Located in suburban Kansas City and bordered by duplex and commercial zoning, the Barcelona site is nearly square in shape with a gentle rolling terrain. A few trees are scattered along a drainage ditch which runs diagonally through most of the site. The most favorable quality of the site is the rolling terrain. With the almost complete lack of subsurface rock the ground could be further moulded to advantage without excessive costs.

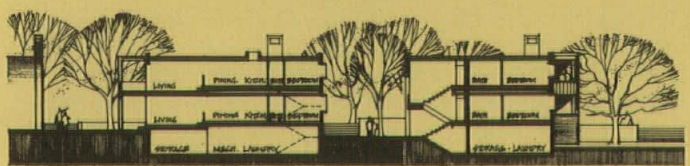
SOLUTION:
The goal was to make the project approach more nearly the scale of a single family development thus the buildings are compacted so that they are more compatible with the rolling terrain. This concept also eliminated the need for fire walls. The basic approach was to develop several small courts so that each tenant would be provided with easy access to outdoor space and parking. The two to one parking requirements utilize a large amount of the open ground. However, all tenants are very close to parking and the buildings with three story elements derive access from the first and second levels.

In order to maintain the density required it was necessary to use some sixteen unit buildings with an overall plan nearly square which minimized the size of the building. With minor warping of the grade it was possible to design some of the buildings with three stories exposed on one side instead of the typical two. One two bedroom plan was designed with exterior walls equidistant from the central plumbing wall so by reversing the plan it allowed ground level patios at both the first and second levels.

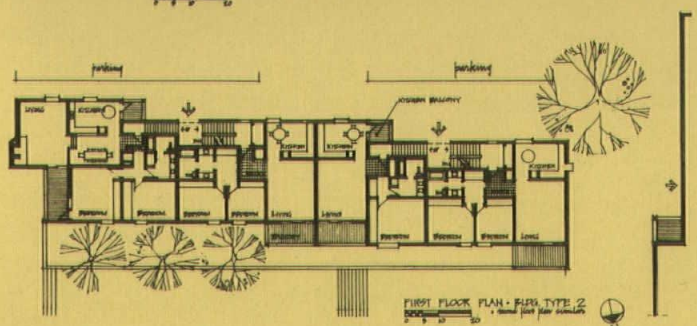
Phase one consists of 132 units, phase two will have 104 units and the final phase will contain 90 units. The two bedroom unit with one bath contains 905 sq. ft., the two bedroom unit with two baths contains 950 sq. ft. and the one bedroom unit contains 750 sq. ft. The rental range is from $135 to $170.



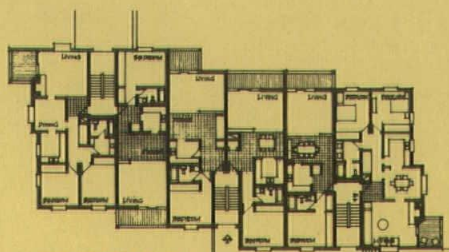




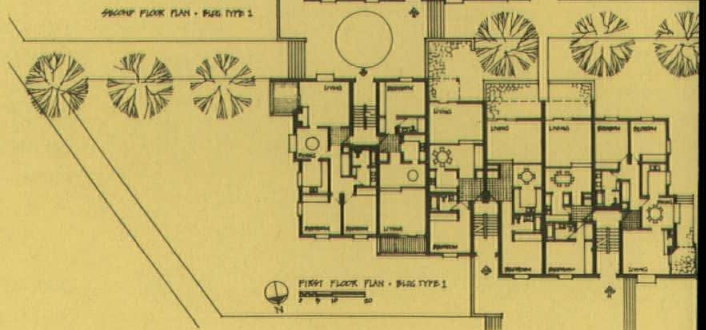
SECTION AA • BUILDING TYPE 1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN • BLDG TYPE 2

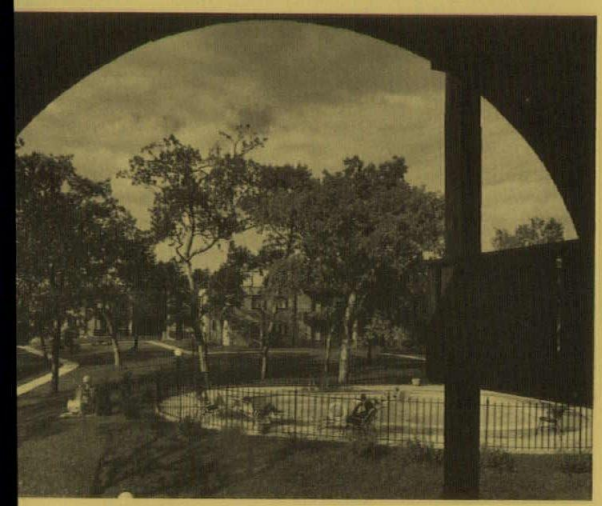


SECOND FLOOR PLAN • BLDG TYPE 1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN • BLDG TYPE 1





PROJECT:
Linden Hill Mews, 97th and Lydia Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri

ARCHITECT:
Linscott-Haylett & Associates

DEVELOPER:
C. E. Bleakley Development Company

REQUIREMENTS:
The Linden Hill Mews is the first multi-family group in a large development of single family dwellings, apartments, and townhouses. As such it had to set an initial planning structure and character which would determine future work at Linden Hill.

The principal idea behind the Mews was to create a variety of spaces with relatively inexpensive building blocks that would generate a sense of community. This was to be done without resorting to the usual preconceived styles of residential building and at a minimum cost.

SOLUTION:
The individual buildings are not particularly unusual, but they form in total a strong site structure that attempts to avoid the spotty, random kind of planning which insists on all buildings being widely spaced from one another. Privacy is gained, not by distance, but by stepping the individual dwelling units in such a way that your neighbor is always around the corner rather than right next to you.

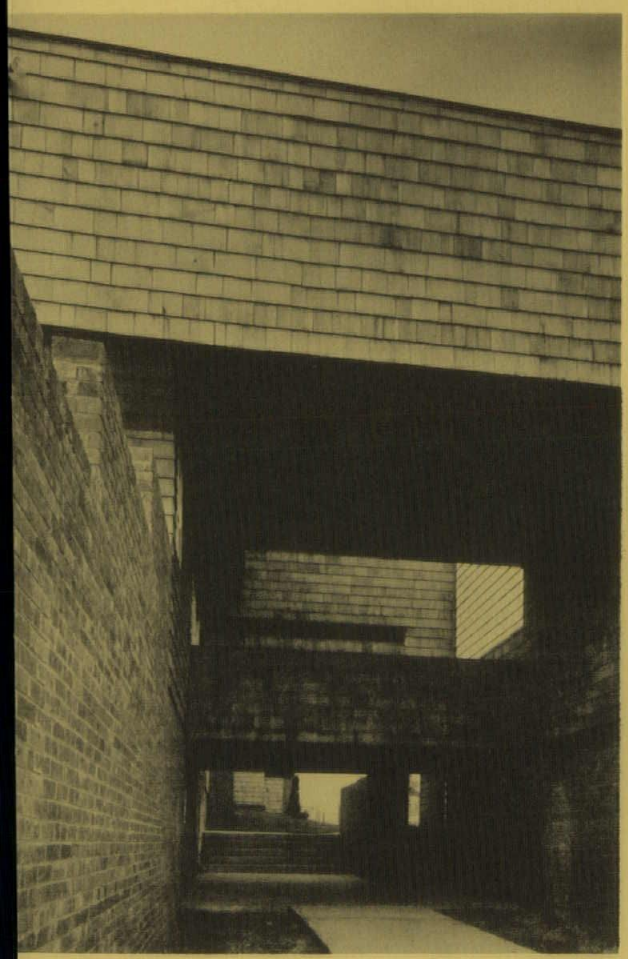
All of the living rooms and balconies are oriented away from the entrances and the automobile. This arrangement lends itself to pedestrian space where children can play safely and one can take an interesting walk without crossing several parking lots in the process. Trees were saved wherever possible on the site, often extremely close to construction.

The interior floor plans are developed on a narrow module, fifteen feet for one-bedroom apartments, with step-down living rooms to increase the sense of space. The townhouses are more exciting with strong vertical spaces that try to avoid the square foot planning formula.

The Mews has a small clubhouse and swimming pool that serves as a center for social activity. The sense of community is hindered, as are most suburban apartment developments, by an absence of small shops and the decision to limit the variety of dwelling types to the standard two story building. A third drawback is exposed parking, protected by berms and retaining walls, but not located below the buildings as originally planned.

The most satisfying aspect of the project is the site structure. The plan cannot be turned in any direction, flipped or flopped, and still work. It forms a variety of spaces with inexpensive buildings and tries to develop a sense of community within the limits that apartment developments alone will allow.





PROJECT:
The Alamo, 79th and Grant, Overland Park, Kansas

ARCHITECT:
Atelier: Theodore Seligson / John A. Eggen, Jr.

DEVELOPER:
J. W. McConnell / H. R. Smith / H. F. Montague

REQUIREMENTS:
The many problems of the mass housing industry were challenged by the owner and the Architect in order to produce a project which offered a healthy and delightful environment to middle income families. The Architect was to provide a design which met the requirements of the developer and the very rigid requirements of zoning ordinances and the budget which is controlled by an industry having substantial precedence and problems. The design had to offer repetition of stock materials, repetition of design elements and units, and result in construction costs which were competitive with all other construction of this type of building.

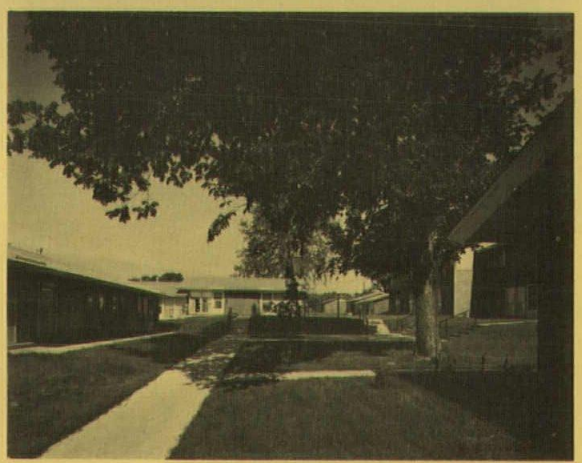
SOLUTION:
The resulting design is sensitive without the monotony of repetitious units, the apartments are well-planned, and a general environment is created which is well zoned and very livable. All of these factors are consistent with the basic budget requirements of the industry and the owner.

The innovations in the design are units with orientation towards a very restful court, dual orientation of individual units, balconies and patios which do not intrude on neighbors function either visually or audibly and units which afford the greatest privacy ever in this price class of housing.

Although elements have been incorporated against the Architect's wishes due to certain diverse procedures of the industry, (for example, exterior lighting and water control), the overall project has shown the belief and commitment of the Architect and is successful in that all 64 units were rented prior to completion of construction.







Photographs:
Paul Kivett

PROJECT:
Hocker Heights

LOCATION:
E. Truman Road and Hocker, Independence, Missouri

ARCHITECT:
Geis-Hunter

SPONSOR:
City of Independence, Missouri

REQUIREMENTS:
The requirements were to provide 150 Public Housing living units under the P.H.A. progam, with Community Building, offices, maintenance shop and laundry facilities. Fifty of these units are for the elderly.

SOLUTION:
A most difficult site was utilized to the maximum, allocating the more level area to the 50 units for the elderly and using two story buildings for units of more than two bedrooms—360 square feet to 1,200 square feet.

The number of units per building was limited to either two or four, depending on the terrain. Units ranged from efficiency to four bedroom accommodations. Density was approximately 16 families per acre.

These are low maintenance buildings in that all exterior surfaces are either masonry or aluminum with baked enamel finish. Prefabricated panelized systems are used, except for portions of brick veneer. Asphalt roof shingles are utilized for economy.

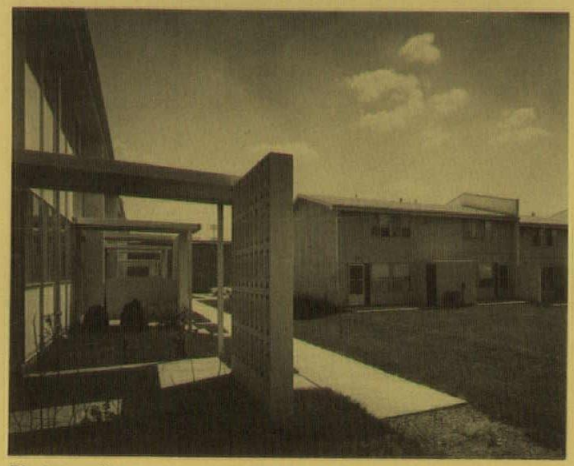
The Administration building contains offices, maintenance garage, laundry facilties, restrooms and 1,500 square foot room for community gatherings, scout meetings and non-denominational religious services as well as a demonstration kitchen for home economics classes. Units for the elderly contain showers in lieu of tubs, ramps, handrails and door openings of wheel chair width.

The project was completed in 1966. Rental is determined by size of family and ability to pay.

Construction cost was $1,950,000.00







Photographs:
Paul Kivett
Robert Hayden (Community Building only)

PROJECT:
Parade Park

LOCATION:
Truman Road to 18th Street, Woodland to Brooklyn, Kansas City, Mo.

ARCHITECT:
Geis-Hunter

OWNER:
Parade Park Homes, Inc.

SPONSOR:
Reynolds Aluminum Service Corporation, Washington, D. C.

REQUIREMENTS:
The requirements were to provide 554 low cost cooperative housing units under 221-d-3 (below market value) in an area where several developers had failed to produce such a project within the economic limits.

SOLUTION:
The Reynolds Aluminum Service Corporation in a joint venture with Jewel Builders of Columbus, Ohio, on a certified cost basis completed the project. The joint venture sold the project to the Co-Op. Management is under Foundation For Cooperative Housing (a non-profit organization). The savings in the overall project ($80,000.00) resulted in construction of a community building.

Construction began in 1960 for Parade Park Homes Urban Renewal project consisting of 554 living units with community facilities. The urban renewal ground for this project was purchased by the Reynolds Aluminum Service Corporation under Land Clearance for Redevelopment. As each of the three stages of construction were completed, that portion of the project was sold to the Cooperative. Aluminum is one of the prime materials in the construction, resulting in a low cost, low maintenance finished product. Aluminum has been used for siding, roofing, soffits, trim, windows, gutters, downspouts and hardware. Living units are divided into one, two and three bedroom accommodations ranging footage from 450 square feet to 1150 square feet. Each row-type structure is made up of as few as four units to as many as 18 per building. Pre-fabricated two story panelized construction was used with second floor joists added after erection. Two story row-type buildings were necessary due to the great number of easements which had to be honored (one 8'0" storm sewer bisected the site) and for economic reasons. Pedestrian traffic is routed through the project site by a concourse running through from the north to the south intersected by another concourse extending from east to west. The twelve foot wide concourse is over the large storm sewer. The site of approximately 26 acres has a net density of 18+ families per acre. The project was designed with safety in mind as far as automobile traffic is concerned. The original street pattern of the area was discarded and in lieu thereof three loop streets were substituted, none of which are continuous through the property. This allowed (by being successful in changing the City ordinance) front parking, leaving the rear areas between buildings as true garden lawns not covered by parking spaces.

Construction cost was $5,500,000.00. The cost of living units per square foot was $6.50. Down payments are $100.00 with monthly payments from $58.00 to $78.00. This cost includes lawn care and trash removal. All units have garbage disposals.

The project was completed in July 1965. All units are occupied and a long waiting list (down payments made) indicates continued occupancy for a long period of time.

JORDAN S. COHEN,
PRESIDENT OF
ASSOCIATED DEVELOPERS,
DISCUSSES

MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCES FROM THE DEVELOPER'S VIEWPOINT

As developers of garden-type apartment projects, we cannot stand alone in the development of any apartment complex. There are many factors and many people involved that create the necessary mood, aesthetics and concept of the development. In my opinion, as a developer, the first two steps in the planning of a garden-type project are the most critical. These steps are good programming and the selection of an architect.

In order to program the development of an apartment complex, this office will run a feasibility report on a location to make sure there is a market available for apartments. We then program the type of apartments applicable to the site from the information compiled. Thus, from the report, we know if the rental market is for a one-bedroom renting at $130.00 or at $190.00, and how many of each type of apartment unit (one, two or three bedroom), or townhouse, should be built on the proposed location. With this information in hand, the developer should make the next important step of obtaining the services of an architect.

The selection of the architect and working relationship between him and the developer is a most critical period in any development. There must be a continuity between the programming and feasibility study on the developer's side and the site planning and aesthetic creation of the buildings on the architect's side. If there is this important chemical mixture, the result will be a well-conceived and designed apartment that is economically feasible.

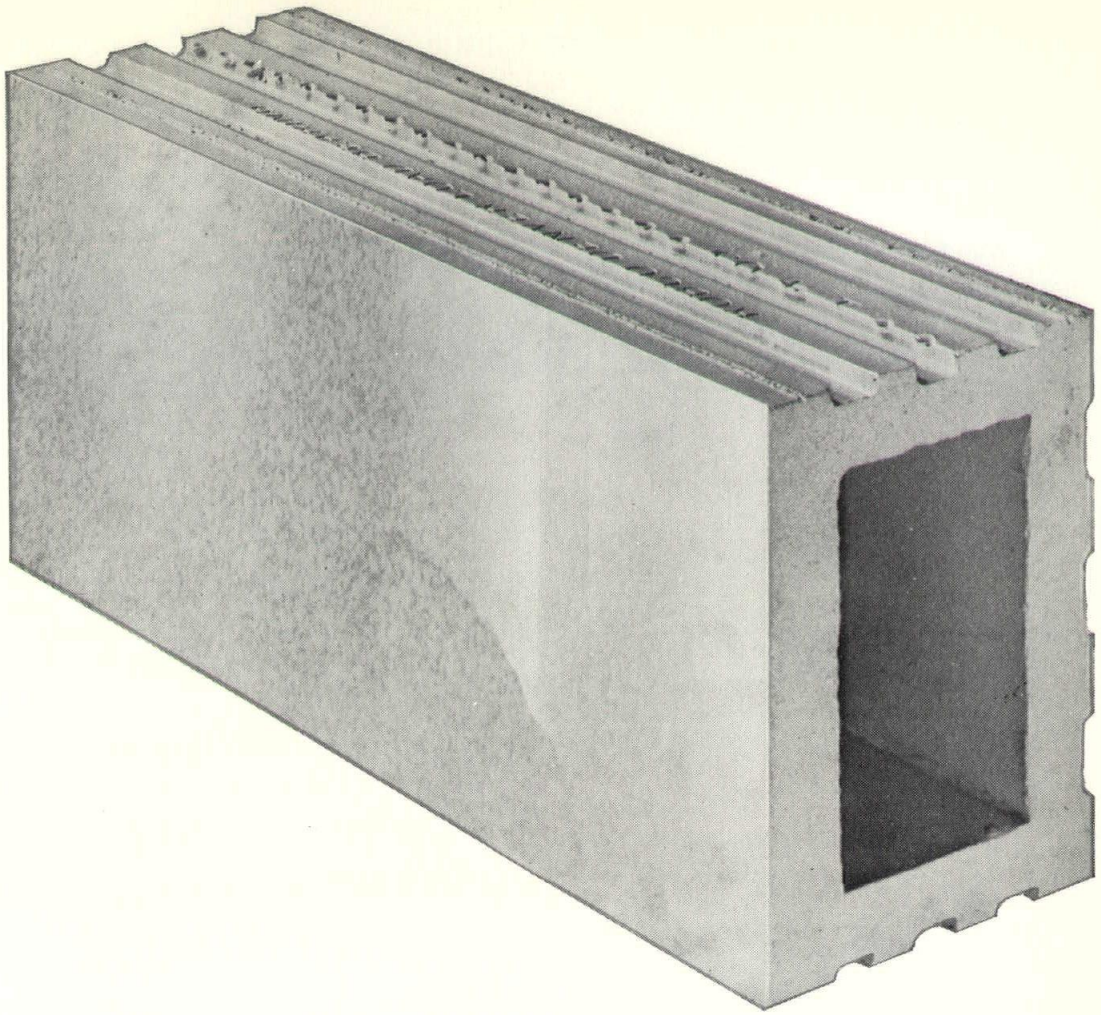
We have found, in our experience, that if this close relationship between the architect and developer does not exist, the project will not be economically sound. Architects must have direction in the concept of the project. They must be aware of the market at which the developer is aiming. Thus, the type of rental market the developer chooses should guide and bind the architect to a budget on the type of complex he designs. There must be a budget and the architect must be aware of it for if, in the end, the apartment is economically unstable, it is the fault of two, the developer and the architect.

All of us in the development field want to develop projects of beauty. However, no one can afford a monument—not the developer, the architect nor the investor. All of the parties concerned in the development of an apartment must be aware of this and there must be agreement on the concept, the programming and the aesthetics. Sometimes, even during the course of construction, it is necessary to omit certain items from the original plans to keep a project within the all-important budget. This is often very distasteful not only to the architect but to the developer, but it is a necessary evil. If the developer and architect have a good relationship, problems such as these can be easily solved for, after all, we are all working toward the same goal.

If a developer is not a builder, an apartment builder should be brought in immediately to work with the architect. Many times a builder, from his personal experience, can catch certain items that are too costly to put into the structure and can save both the architect and the developer time and money since these changes can be made at an early stage in the architectural development and concept of the project.

Another professional that the developer should have at his side during the architectural planning of the apartments is a man from the management field. He is aware of rental appeal. Because he is faced with the problems of operating existing apartments from day to day, his suggestions and recommendations will add to the smooth operation and maintenance of a project once it is built.

Thus, a successful apartment project is the combination of professional ingredients stirred carefully by the developer so that he, the architect, the builder and the management produce an appealing, functional and successful project.



Robco, Elgin-Butler and Metropolitan glazed tile surpasses ASTM and FTI dimensional tolerances.

Representing three manufacturers allows us to offer you a wide selection of colors and the newest of trim shades. Careful attention to delivery schedules that help prevent costly jobsite delays as well as eliminate unnecessary jobsite storage and possible damage, is another part of Carter-Waters' complete tile service. Samples, literature, technical data, specification information, lump sum quotations, shop drawings and jobsite assistance . . . all await your call.

diversified materials service

CONSTRUCTION THE MATERIALS
CARTER-WATERS
KANSAS CITY CORP MO. 64108
2440 Pennway GRand 1-2570

There's nothing new about brick schoolhouses.



Except... Double Wall Systems by Acme Brick.

NEW beauty comes into any school with interior brick walls. Their color, texture and pattern create a subtle difference in the classroom environment. A pleasant and attractive decor helps improve attendance and attention. Permanently, because the beauty of brick endures through many generations.

BRICK Double Walls provide better sound control that makes it easier for teachers to teach, easier for students to learn.

DOUBLE Wall Systems also allow significant new economies. Like superior insulative qualities that hold down heating and cooling costs. Like lower maintenance costs. Like walls that never need painting.

WALL of brick outside. Wall of brick inside. Put them together for a functional design of greater strength.

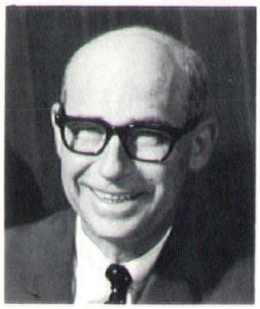
CONSTRUCTION is simpler because you have fewer crafts to coordinate. Faster, too, because the walls are finished when you top them out. Nothing new about brick schoolhouses? Don't you believe it! Write for literature on Acme Brick Double Wall Systems. Technical assistance is yours for the asking.

new dimensions in building ACME BRICK

ACME BRICK COMPANY • 6001 MANCHESTER TRAFFICWAY • KANSAS CITY, MO. 64130 • 816-361-5900

TELEPHONE
JE 1-8400

New Blue
PRINT INC.



LLOYD WARE
President



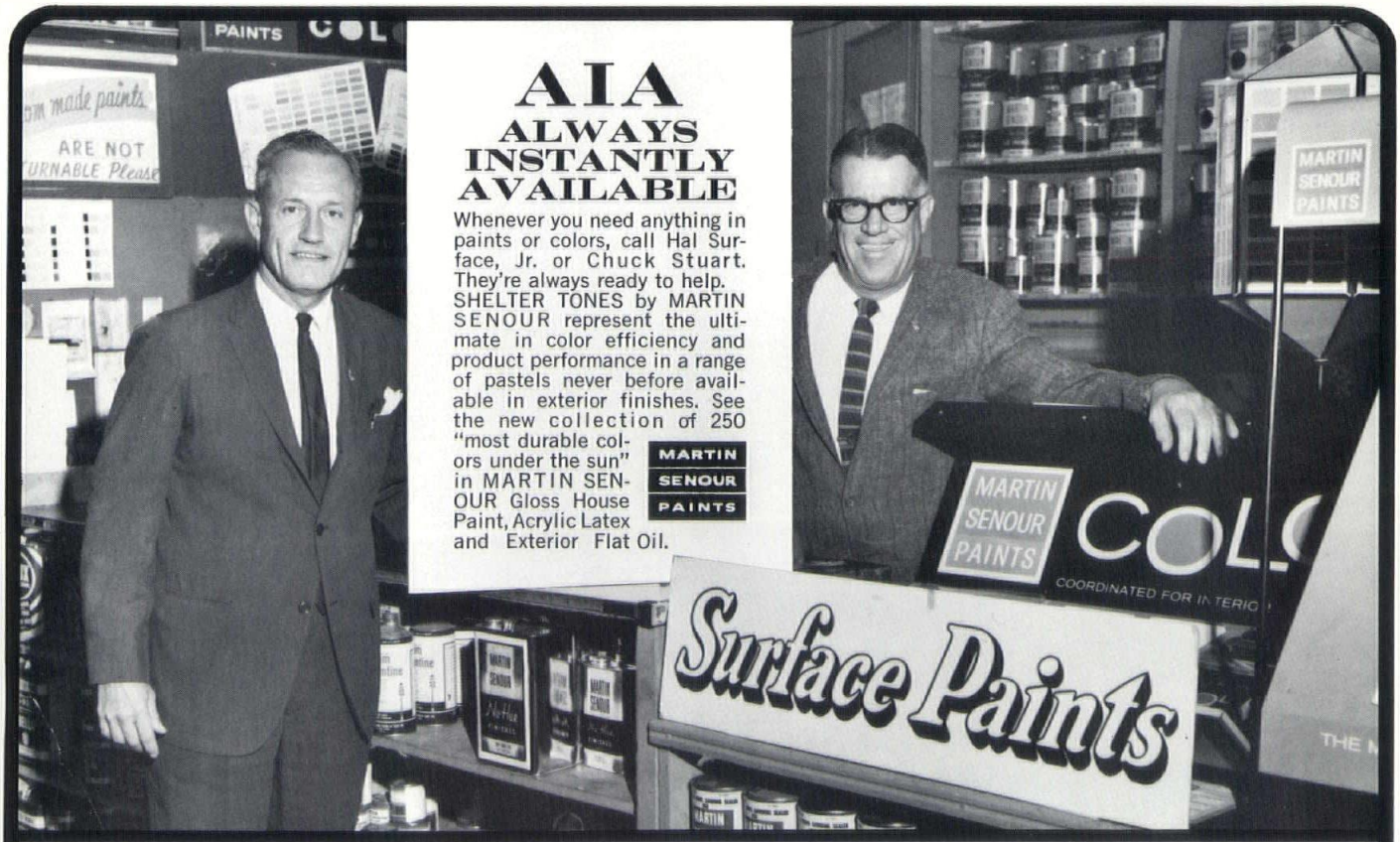
BOB BURTON
Vice President

WHEN A PROJECT IS WELL-DESIGNED IT DESERVES WELL-PLANNED FINANCING

OUR COMPANY OFFERS SUCH A SERVICE— CONSULT ANY OF US ABOUT MORTGAGE FINANCING: BYRON T. SHUTZ • PAUL M. JONES • BYRON C. SHUTZ • RUSSELL S. JONES • TOM G. CONGELTON • PRESTON L. MOSS

HERBERT V. JONES
& COMPANY

Realtors • Mortgage Bankers
300 Bryant Bldg. VI 2-5711
Kansas City, Missouri 64106



AIA
ALWAYS INSTANTLY AVAILABLE

Whenever you need anything in paints or colors, call Hal Surface, Jr. or Chuck Stuart. They're always ready to help. SHELTER TONES by MARTIN SENOUR represent the ultimate in color efficiency and product performance in a range of pastels never before available in exterior finishes. See the new collection of 250 "most durable colors under the sun" in MARTIN SENOUR Gloss House Paint, Acrylic Latex and Exterior Flat Oil.

MARTIN SENOUR PAINTS

Surface Paints

■ **DOWNTOWN:** 1737 Oak Street / Harrison 1-0455
■ **MEADOW LAKE:** 7712 State Line / Andrew 9-4222
■ **OVERLAND PARK:** 7217 W. 80th Street / Dupont 1-4910
■ **INDEPENDENCE:** 11716 E. 23rd Street / Clifton 4-4911

Now available for Kansas City area architects!

DORIC

ARCHITECTURAL ROOF TILE

THE BEAUTIFUL, LIFETIME CONCRETE ROOFING TILE!

This modern, concrete roofing tile is now being manufactured locally, assuring prompt delivery of all designs and colors. DORIC has been time-tested on more than 200,000 homes, motels, churches and commercial buildings, and offers more distinct advantages than any other roofing material in current use.

MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL F.H.A. SPECIFICATIONS

ECONOMICAL . . .
prices are comparable to shake roofs.

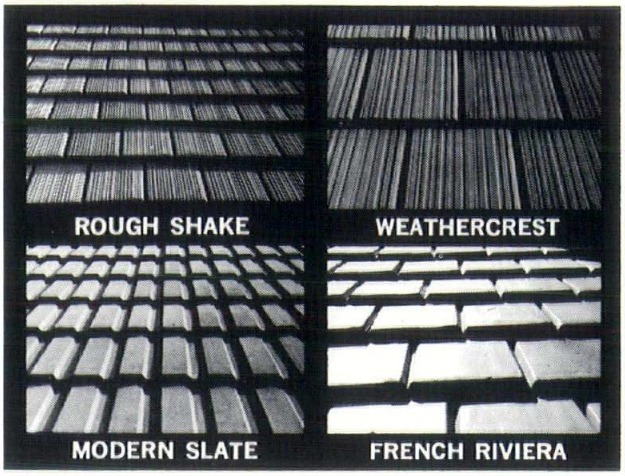
BEAUTIFUL . . .
available in standard colors and a wide range of custom colors.

FIREPROOF . . .
the special DORIC concrete formula is completely fireproof.

PERMANENT . . .
a DORIC roof actually improves with age and will last the lifetime of any building.

PROVIDES INSULATION . . .
Dead air space between tile and sheeting (or old roof) provides added insulation on all roofs.

AVAILABLE DORIC PATTERNS



All DORIC applications will be handled by certified installers . . . free factory training available to recognized contractors.

FOR TECHNICAL DATA AND SPECIFICATION SHEETS CONTACT:

DORIC
ROOF TILE

320 Winchester Street, Olathe, Kansas 66061 / Telephone ST 2-3060



Tectum

roof deck systems

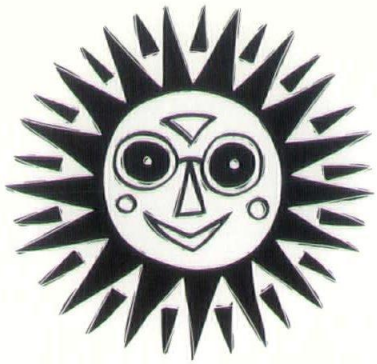
The lightest structural wood fibre board available.

- **Tectum** structural wood fibre board combines the primary qualities of a roof deck system in one homogeneous material.
- **Tectum** offers strength, acoustical control, and prefinished decoration.
- **Tectum** Plank and Tile is rated non-combustible by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.
- **Tectum** may be installed over standard framing with or without sub-purlins for flat or pitched construction.

Specify Tectum

THE *Western*
FIREPROOFING COMPANY

SUITE 707, TEN MAIN CENTER
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64105



HELIODON LIGHTS THE WAY TO BETTER DESIGN

If you wanted to know the effects of sunlight on a model of a building you are designing, you *could* set the model outside and observe it in various positions all day. And if you did this for a year, you would know quite precisely the effects of sunlight for every season. That's one way you could do it.

Another way is to take your model to Kansas State University and study it in the College of Architecture's unique new "Heliodon."

The Heliodon, a creation of Professor Henry Wright, Regents Distinguished Professor of Environmental Design at K.S.U. College of Architecture and Design, can simulate sun and light conditions for any point on the earth's surface at any time of day or year.

The Heliodon is a special dome-shaped classroom. Fifty-five lights are arranged in a perfect sphere 18 feet in radius, and the architect's model is positioned three feet above the floor on a table whose surface can be tilted to represent any latitude. Different combinations of lights simulate the movement of the sun.

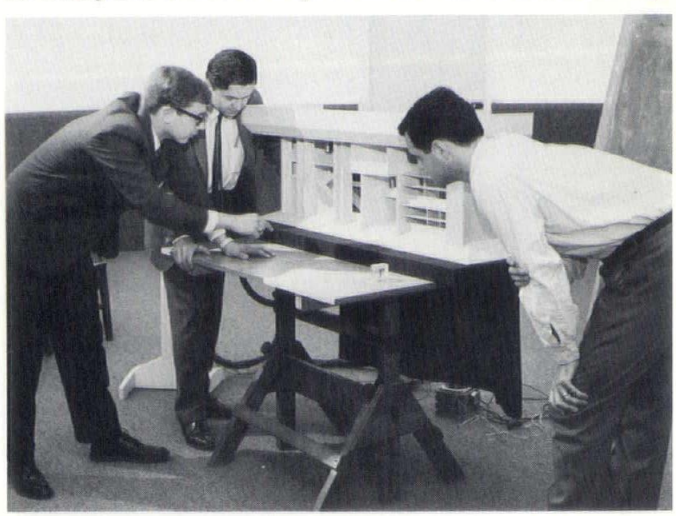
"The unique feature of the Heliodon," Prof. Wright says, "is that unlike most sun machines, which simply cast shadows at various angles, the Heliodon really simulates outdoor lighting.

"A complex system of dimmers and lighting arrangements reproduce the correct ratios of columnated direct sunlight and diffused sky light, and the light is of the same color as daylight under varying atmospheric conditions. Although the light in the Heliodon is only 1/100 the intensity of daylight, the Heliodon is lighted to perfect scale, and design-reaction is accurate."

The Heliodon was built primarily for observation of exterior lighting conditions, but an architect can use it to learn much more, Prof. Wright said. He can learn how orientation of the building will affect interior temperature; he can light his model inside and determine the intensity of electric light required to reduce inside-outside lighting contrasts; he can determine whether or not to use tinted glass, and he can study the affect on interior spaces of various shapes and positions of windows and skylights throughout the entire spectrum of light variation from mid-winter to mid-summer, and from sunrise to sunset.

Kansas City architects have used the Heliodon to evaluate at least two projects. Linscott-Haylett and Associates used it to study a model of a proposed annex to the Kansas City city hall. Kivett & Myers used it to evaluate a model for the Kansas City International airport.

All practicing architects are welcome to make use of the Heliodon, and can arrange to do so by writing or telephoning Prof. Wright. The architect can take his model to the college and evaluate it himself, with necessary help, or he can send it to the College of Architecture and Design for study and evaluation by advanced students and faculty.



Evaluating sunlight on a proposed model of an annex to the Kansas City City Hall, are from left, St. Louis architect Dennis Drumm, and Kansas City architects Edward J. Wimmer and Stuart Hutchison.

CONTROL TECHNIQUE

Lightweight

AGGREGATE FOR
STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

CONTROL AND SERVICE

Buildex, Inc., offers such services as:

1. Working with the architect and engineer in developing the lightweight concrete section of their project specifications.
2. Providing suggested or theoretical lightweight concrete mix designs for your particular use.
3. Providing the contractor and the ready-mix producer **quality control** of their lightweight concrete.

EXPANDED SHALE
BUILDEX
AGGREGATE
®

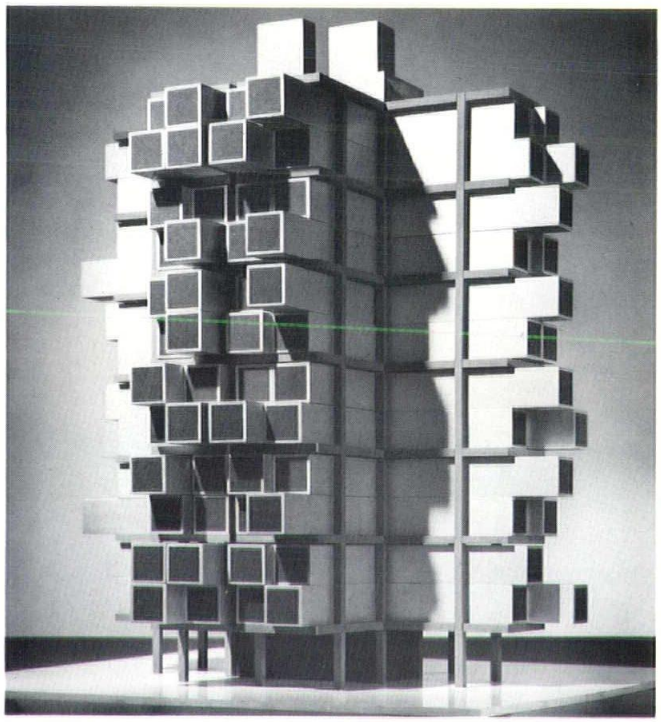
BUILDEX, INC.
BOX 15 OTTAWA, KANSAS

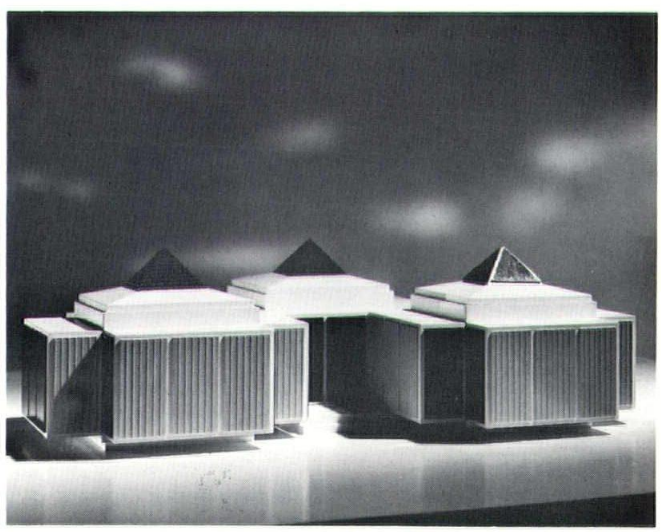
TOMORROW'S LOW COST URBAN HOUSING?

An architect designed solution to present and future needs for inexpensive single and multi-family residential housing, particularly low-cost urban housing, has been proposed in designs created for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

The high-rise apartment building (top photograph) is a steel skeleton frame with a permanent core with utility service lines and elevators. Pre-manufactured living units are transported to the site. Hoisting equipment on the roof permits fast initial erection and facilitates subsequent interchangeability of units for remodeling. Unit length varies, up to 48 feet.

As the family grows, the home can grow to accommodate it, with the residential concept shown in bottom photograph. Each 12-foot-square basic unit has fold-out sections on all four sides, increasing floor space to 384 square feet per unit. One unit can be used as a cottage, or units can be connected. Peaked roof can be a skylight, or can be shingled.





penwall

COMPLETELY MOVABLE WALL SYSTEMS

Penwall is designed to save you money, both in initial cost and in relocating. Penwall offers the lowest cost of any complete, non-progressive system on the market today. In relocating, there are no screws, or time-consuming labor factors. Every part is reusable, move after move. Doors, windows and panels may be relocated at any time without disturbing adjacent panels.

ONLY PENWALL HAS IT

Key to the Penwall system is the 2½" Perma Lock stud. As shown at the right, the stud face is unusually wide to provide a firm bearing surface for the panels. The batten strips, which hold the panels securely in place, are snapped into the carefully designed groove on each face.
When the partition is relocated, there are no screws to remove or deface the partition. Batten strips "snap out" instantly, releasing panels for relocation.

- **FLEXIBLE—A DESIGNER'S DELIGHT**
- **LOCAL STOCK**
- **LOCAL DESIGN ASSISTANCE**
- **LOCAL INSTALLATION**
- **EXCELLENT SOUND CONTROL**
- **ONE HOUR FIRE RATING**

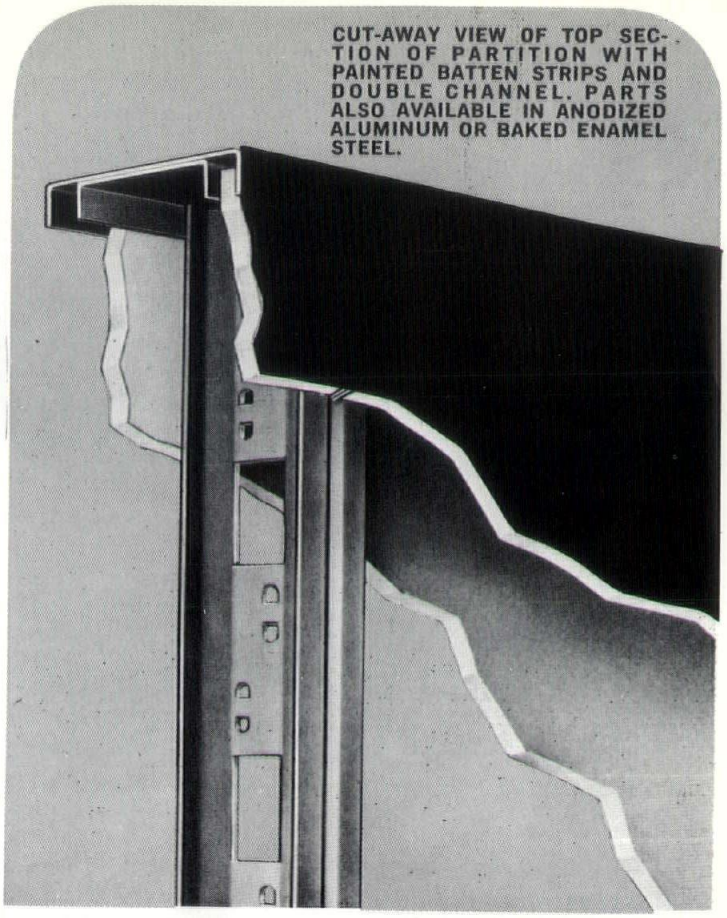
PENWALL INSTALLATIONS

Penwall Movable Wall Systems have been installed by such famous companies as American Airlines, American Motors, Armour & Co., Bemis Bag Co., Campbell Soup, Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Corning Glass, Ford, General Electric, General Services Administration, B. F. Goodrich, Gulf, Monsanto, J. C. Penney, U. S. Corps of Engineers and Western Electric.

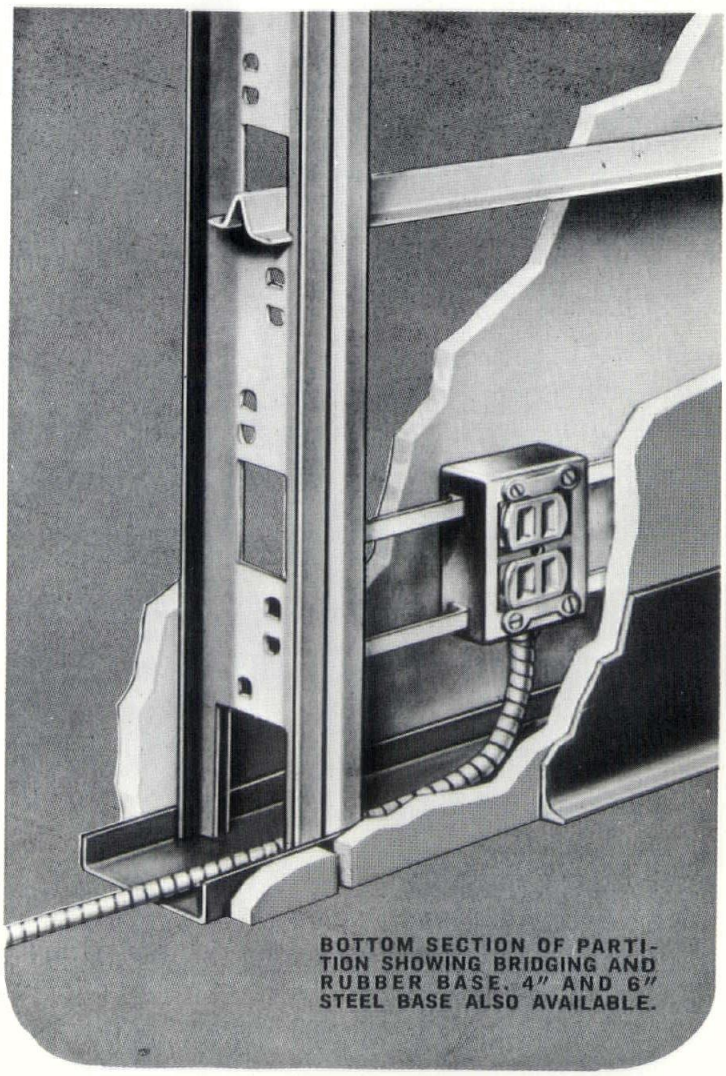
FOR INFORMATION, PHONE (816) 842-2043 OR WRITE

UNISTRUT MIDWEST INC.

1545 ATLANTIC, NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. 64116



CUT-AWAY VIEW OF TOP SECTION OF PARTITION WITH PAINTED BATTEN STRIPS AND DOUBLE CHANNEL. PARTS ALSO AVAILABLE IN ANODIZED ALUMINUM OR BAKED ENAMEL STEEL.



BOTTOM SECTION OF PARTITION SHOWING BRIDGING AND RUBBER BASE. 4" AND 6" STEEL BASE ALSO AVAILABLE.

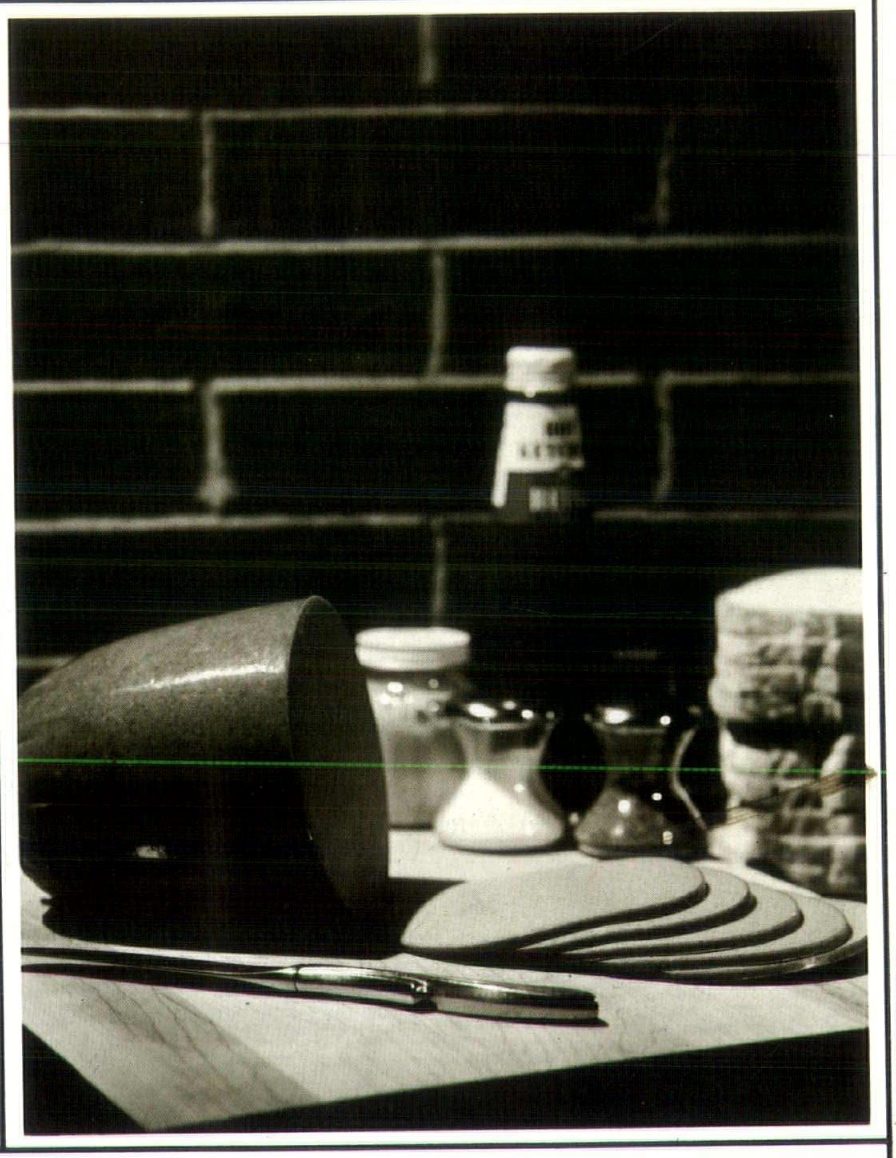
BALONEY AND BRICK

A sandwich is the last place you would expect to find brick. Why, then, should you expect sandwich meat such as baloney to be used in connection with brick and *bricklayer's wages?* Expect it or not, baloney is being widely used in some information on building costs.

How many times have you heard the story: Builder to job applicant, "We'll consider starting you as an architect and let you work all the way up to a bricklayer's salary." Funny? Yes, but also a good example of grade "A" baloney!

Now comes word that bricklayers don't really earn that much—at least not in comparison with other trades. According to statistics from the Department of Labor the Union hourly wage index for 1966 was 136.9 for all trades, 136.2 for journeymen, and 141.4 for helpers and laborers. The bricklayers had an average of 129.1—lower than the average journeyman. Moreover, in hourly wage increases during the 1965-66 period, bricklayers averaged 17¢ per hour, which ranked 22nd out of 24 journeyman trades reported (highest was the glaziers with a 6% increase). The wage index is based on a 100% figure for 1957-59, so a 129.1 figure for 1966 means wages have jumped 29.1% since 1959.

For free information on masonry, call Don Wilkerson, JE 1-4741.



BUILDING AND MASONRY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS CITY
632 West 39th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

SKYLINES
Suite 206, John Hancock Building
800 West 47th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64112

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
KANSAS CITY, MO.
PERMIT NO. 3736

LIBRARIAN M
THE OCTAGON
1735 NEW YORK AVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20001 **